

FEARS SALEEBY IS EXECUTED

AMERICAN TRIED BY SECRET COURT, CONSUL SAYS.

Proof Overwhelming That Arizona's Only Syrian Citizen Was a Mexican Rebel Sympathizer—Bribed Soldiers to Desert—Lively Gun Running—Week.

SAN ANTONIO, April 8.—Official information came here today from United States Consul Louis Hostetter in Hermosillo, the capital of the Mexican State of Sonora, telling of the probable execution of Saleeby, the naturalized American citizen who was arrested just across the border from Nogales, Ariz., and taken in chains to Hermosillo. He was charged with trying to bribe Mexican Federal soldiers to desert their posts on the Arizona line.

Saleeby, the story is, was tried by drum-head court-martial at Hermosillo on April 4 and nothing has been seen of him since then.

Saleeby was a citizen of the Arizona town of Nogales, which is separated from the Sonora town of the same name by a single street with boundary posts down the middle of it. He had two distinctions, one was that he was the only known Syrian American in the territory of Arizona and the other that he was the boldest insurrectionary sympathizer in the town of Nogales. His arrest in Mexican Nogales a week ago created a commotion across the dividing street, which his subsequent stirring out of town by the Mexican authorities in the nighttime served to increase.

The recipient of the report of the American Consul in Hermosillo, himself an officer of a department of the Government at Washington, had a hand in the early developments following the arrest of Saleeby. He told this evening the circumstances that had come under his own observation and subsequent events as reported to him. Saleeby was the proprietor of a general store in Nogales which he called the Racket. His store was on the main street within fifteen feet of the nearest boundary post, and not long after the insurrection started over the line in Sonora he began to attract attention to himself and reaped not a little advantage by the violence of his display of partisan sympathy for the Mexican revolutionists.

Saleeby's gibes were hurled across the street at Mexican officers and Saleeby's jests at the expense of the Mexican civil authorities over the way became the talk of Nogales. Not long ago he hung a rifle and a cartridge belt in the window of his shop and from the trigger he draped a sign reading "For Madero and Liberty."

Saleeby did not confine his activities to the daylight hours in his store and on the boundary street. At night he made mysterious visits over into the Mexican town, and he was wont to do so to his friends that he was doing something to the Federal garrison, but what it was he would not reveal.

A week ago the Mexican Federal authorities caught him over on their side of town and juggled him immediately. They charged him with bribing Federal soldiers to desert from the garrison by offering two Mexican dollars a day and a suit of clothes out of the Racket store to every soldier who would slip out of barracks and lose himself in the desert back of Nogales.

When Alexander V. Dye, the American Consul in Mexican Nogales, went to see the Major in charge of the garrison on the night of Saleeby's arrest he was told that there was no lack of evidence against the accused. The Major had at least four witnesses from among his own soldiers who would testify to the offers of bribery, and there were others who could give corroborative testimony of Saleeby's indiscretions.

After looking over Saleeby's naturalization papers and convincing himself that the Syrian was a bona fide citizen, Consul Dye requested that the Major should grant him another interview with the prisoner on the following morning. This the Mexican Major promised. When the next day came Mr. Dye learned that Saleeby had been taken out of Nogales under guard to Hermosillo on the train that left half an hour after the conclusion of his interview with the Major on the previous night.

The Major greatly regretted that such haste had been necessary. He had acted on a telegram from Gen. Torres, in command of the military zone of Hermosillo, he explained. The word spread around Nogales that Saleeby had been seized and rushed to the capital of the State of Sonora in chains and everybody in the American side of the town was convinced that he would get short shrift. Consul Dye communicated with Consul Hostetter at Hermosillo.

When the Consul in the State capital visited Gen. Torres, the commander, to inform him that he was bound to look after the interests of Saleeby the General said positively that there could be no intervention in behalf of the prisoner. There was sufficient evidence against him to convict him of conspiring against the Mexican Government. After much arguing Gen. Torres agreed that the American Consul might be present at the trial of Saleeby.

It was on April 5 that Gen. Torres had his last interview with the American Consul. The next day he notified Mr. Hostetter that he had been instructed by the Minister of War at the city of Mexico to turn Saleeby over to a military court and that his trial would be in camera on April 4. This was the last word that Mr. Hostetter heard concerning the prisoner down to the time when he wrote to a Government official now in San Antonio two days later.

In his letter he says that so far as he could learn the evidence against Saleeby was of the strongest kind and that there was every possibility that he had already been hanged against a stone wall before a firing squad.

It was learned in San Antonio today that during the past week more arms and ammunition, the ultimate destination of which is the army of the insurrection in the South, have passed through this point en route to various border towns than at any time since the insurrection began. In the last twenty-four hours five cases of rifles, twenty in a case, and 21,000 rounds of ammunition passed through San Antonio consigned to a hardware dealer in Laredo, Tex., which is one of the border gateways into Mexico. Eight cases of ammunition, 12,000 rounds, went by freight to Sanderson and another batch of guns and ammunition will get to Eagle Pass to-night.

All that the secret service men and special Treasury agents in San Antonio and at points along the border can do is to keep track of the ultimate disposition of these munitions of war. They cannot confiscate any rifles or ammunition unless they are found in the possession of an expedition believed to be bound over the border to fight against the Mexican Government.

The Federal courts in this and other border districts have held that it takes two men to constitute an expedition. A single man may drape himself with all the rifles that he can carry and stuff his pockets with ammunition, but in the eyes of the law if he is caught wading the Rio Grande River he is merely a hunter.

Vantine's
The Oriental Store.

Rainproof Habutai Silks

(Lyons-Printed)

Especially favored because of their adaptability to the soft draping effects of prevailing fashions. A hundred different designs! Ranging from the conservative polka dots and small pattern effects to the very latest French patterns.

27 inches wide, 85c. to \$1.75 a yard

Other EXCLUSIVE Silks
Chinese Canton Crepes
Japanese Silk Crepes
Japanese Wash Silks
Chinese Pongees, Foulards
Chiffons, Voiles,
75c. to \$4.00 a yard.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,

Broadway, Between 14th and 15th Sts., N. Y.

Also Boston and Philadelphia.

WAINWRIGHT ACT DECISION.

Civic Federation Calls Attention to the Ruling of the Court of Appeals.

The National Civic Federation sent yesterday to each of its twenty-six State councils a copy of the decision of the Court of Appeals of this State invalidating the Wainwright compulsory compensation act.

The text of the decision was accompanied in each case with the opinions of several prominent members of the federation on the decision and its probable effect in other States.

Some time ago the legal committee of the Civic Federation prepared a workmen's compensation bill which has all the features of the Wainwright act, to be submitted by the State councils to the Legislatures of the different States. The introduction of the bill was delayed in New York State pending the decision on the Wainwright act. The bill will now be submitted in this State but has been introduced in other States.

Among the men whose views were sent with the text of the decision to the State councils are August Belmont, chairman of the department; P. Tecumseh Sherman, chairman of the legal committee; William J. Moran, member of the legal committee; Sylvester C. Dunham, president of the Travelers Insurance Company and chairman of the Federation's committee on statistics and cost; Launcelot Packer, member of the legal committee and secretary of the Federal Workmen's compensation commission; and John Mitchell.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the Civic Federation President Seth Low yesterday named a committee of twenty-six representing a dozen States, of which he is the chairman, to consider a measure for uniform legislation as to combinations and trusts. It is provided in the resolution that if it should be deemed wise after the decision of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil of the American Tobacco cases the same committee should also consider proposed amendments or substitutes to the Sherman anti-trust act. A meeting of this committee will be held on April 21.

KEPT PEOPLE ON SHORE AWAKE.

Battle Practice Carried on With Twelve Inch Guns.

NORFOLK, Va., April 8.—After keeping people in many seacoast towns awake all night, the Atlantic battleship fleet returned to Hampton Roads today.

The fleet engaged in battle practice to 2 o'clock this morning. Great rumbling noises like distant thunder roused up many in Norfolk. It was evident that three or four ships were firing at once with 12 inch guns.

The shooting was done in the darkness and the result, despite the unfavorable weather, is said to have been even better than the officers anticipated.

Torpedo boat attacks were made last night, but the fleet discovered them before they got within striking distance. With all lights on the big ships out the men listened and waited. The rays from the searchlights were thrown miles over the sea. After several hours of searching the light found a tiny spot on the ocean miles away. The torpedo boat was discovered before any damage could be done and the "victory" went to the credit of the battleships.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The battleships of the Atlantic fleet will proceed to their home ports as soon as the battle practice is completed. Rear Admiral Beaton Schroeder, commander in chief of the fleet, has been advised that the cruises of the different divisions during May and June.

The flagship Connecticut and the Michigan will remain at New York. The Delaware will go to England to participate in the naval review at Spithead in connection with the coronation festivities. The North Dakota will go to Boston for an inspection of her turbine machinery. The third division will go to Gulf ports, the Idaho going up the Mississippi River as far as Natchez. The fourth division will remain in the vicinity of Boston and the fifth division will stay at Guantanamo. The battleships will reassemble at Cape Cod Bay early in July for maneuvers.

THE COUNT AND THE SUITCASE.

An Arrest at Hartford Followed by Explanations and Apologies.

Count Emilio G. Sera, who has been entertained a good deal at Philadelphia recently and who is now living at 304 Madison avenue, was arrested on a new train at Hartford station at Hartford on his way to New York yesterday and then released with apologies. A porter had given him the wrong check for his suitcase.

Count Sera was not at home to reporters last night, but an Italian who said he was intimate with the Count told what happened at Hartford. The Count, he said, had been on a short trip to New England. As he was returning to New York by way of Hartford he thought he would stop over a train or two and make a call on a friend in that town. Accordingly he had been on the shoulder of the parlor car in which he was riding to check his traveling bag for him and put it off at Hartford. The porter gave him a check and checked the wrong bag.

When the owner of this bag came to get off at Hartford his bag was missing and he concluded that it had been stolen, but found it in the baggage room bearing a check the duplicate of which he could not produce. So he called the police and stood by and when Count Sera returned to the station and presented his check he was touched on the shoulder by detectives and told that he had "better come along quietly."

The Count turned the bag over to its rightful owner, explained and was released with apologies. Then he began a search for his own bag. At latest reports it was still astray.

HARVARD'S NEW TEACHER OF ARCHITECTURE.

Eugene Duquesne, the French architect who made the designs for the new President's palace at Havana, arrived yesterday by the French liner La Provence. He has accepted the chair of architectural design at Harvard and Prof. H. L. Warren of Harvard met him at the pier.

PEACE IN MEXICO—MANANA

MADERO AND PARTY TAKE BACK TRACK TO SAN ANTONIO.

San Francisco at the Head of Fighting Bands Would Hear of a Settlement With Diaz in Power—Federalists Rushed to Arizpe—Some Hot Battle Stories.

EL PASO, April 8.—The "manana" policy of the Mexicans appears to have its hold on peace negotiations. Again it is "manana" as respects the start of the father of Francisco I. Madero, the insurrecto leader, for his son's camp near Chihuahua in the interests of peace. Señor Madero and his party returned to San Antonio to-night. They say they will keep up the peace negotiations from there.

The reason given for the departure of the Maderos is that they were unable to get their passports issued by Gen. Navarro, commanding the military division of northern Chihuahua. They say that they have had assurances repeatedly from Mexico city that their passports would be sent but when they applied to Navarro he declared he had received no order to do anything.

Madero gave out a statement in which he said he was not an envoy of peace representing the insurrectos but that he was trying to pacify the country by getting the two factions together. When the Mexico Northwestern train arrived to-night from Casas Grandes, confirmation was obtained that all soldiers have left and that the American prisoners held there were taken with the command marching to Chihuahua.

The automobilists engaged last night to take the party to the insurrecto camp did not get into action to-day and the photographer engaged to make an official picture of the group as it was leaving, after spending the day waiting, put up his camera to-night.

Madero, in his camp at Chihuahua, declares that there is no outlook for peace with Diaz in power, but his father has not lost hope. Madero's men are reported as in readiness for a battle, and as an indication of the fear in Chihuahua reports are received here that trenches deep enough to bury water mains have been dug in the streets and wire fences similar to the fortifications used by the Spanish in Cuba have been built about the side of the city next to the river.

Federalists are concentrating in Cananea to start against the insurrectos who have captured Arizpe south of there. The Federalists who fought the insurrectos at San Rafael near Ures last week have been sent from Hermosillo to Cananea to make the attack on Arizpe.

There is fierce fighting around Velardeña, Durango, home of the American Smelting and Refining Company for that district. Three hundred Federalists were cooped up in the town with 700 insurrectos attacking when mail advices left there on Thursday. Already one Federal had been killed and six non-combatants injured, while the loss by the insurrectos had been eighteen killed. The insurrectos are now fortified and it is one of the first battles of any duration in which they have attacked a town.

At Culiacan, capital of the State of Sinaloa, there has been considerable hard fighting and on Friday morning when last advices left there, the report was that Lieut.-Col. Morelos and his Federalists, who had defeated the insurrectos at Aguila last week, had been trapped by insurrectos in the town of Baderaguette and were in sore straits, with no reinforcements near that could be sent. The Colonel had his shoulder strap shot off during one of the engagements. The Federalists defending the town had just received several new rapid fire guns.

Details of insurrecto raids in the State of Nuevo Leon are received here. They raided the ranches El Muerto, El Nombre and El Realito and wrought havoc among the inhabitants. It is said that the stock taken by the rebels was paid for, but a just price was not procurable and the owners had to take what they could get. At Santa Cruz the rebels asked for merchandise at the store of José M. Granday and did not pay for anything they got.

The United States Grand Jury indicted twenty-five persons to-day on charges of violating the neutrality law by fomenting a rebellion against Mexico or attempting to do so. Most of those indicted are Mexicans. A majority of the indicted men have been arrested at various times along the United States border since the Federal troops were sent here for guard duty on men and animals of high altitudes. Dr. Henderson outlined to-day the plans of the expedition. He said:

"The malady known as mountain sickness and the effects of high altitudes on men and animals have been an interesting problem for many years. We propose to study the adjustments of blood volume under the atmospheric pressure of high elevations, together with the heart action and breathing changes that take place on high mountains."

"Dr. Haldane, who is the founder of the modern conception of breathing, is one of the foremost English authorities on this subject, and Dr. Douglas is no less prominent in this line of research. We will possibly be accompanied by Dr. Edward C. Snyder of Colorado Springs."

J.M. Gidding & Co.

224-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

OFFER, BEGINNING MONDAY—

Dresses of imported foulard, crepe meteor, marquisette, voile, etc., embroidered— at \$28, \$30, \$35 to \$55

Tailor-made Dresses—so much in vogue for motoring, traveling and general outdoor wear—of fine men's wear serges, worsteds and satins—custom-made throughout— at \$32, \$42, \$50, \$55 & \$65

Gowns—Late Paris models and adaptations— at \$85 and upwards

New Models in Blouses and Waists of batiste, voile and marquisette, embroidered in colors to match Tailored Suits— at \$7.50, \$8.50 & \$10

Of chiffon, embroidered in self-colors— at \$15 & \$16.50

Tailored Waists of linen and silk— at \$5, \$10 & \$15

Late, Exclusive Millinery

Charming Paris models and adaptations—

Correct Hats in all the smart styles for morning wear and with tailored gowns— at \$18, \$22 & \$25

Dress Hats, with flowers and plumes, for all occasions— at \$28, \$35, \$45 and upwards

Motor and Steamer Hats in a variety of smart, new effects.

Correct Mourning Millinery—French and English Mourning Toques, Bonnets and Round Hats; also Veils in all lengths.

Bandeaux in the latest imported effects.

Parasols from Paris in distinguished new styles.

Strictly Tailored Suits of fine serges, worsteds and suitings, in newest Spring models— at \$45

Demi-tailored Suits—Adaptations of very recent foreign models— at \$65, \$75 & \$85

Coats for Motoring, Steamer and Service Wear—Of imported vicuna and Shetlands—soft, warm, but not heavy—in many fashionable shades, two-tone effects, contrasting plain or plaid back; some models reversible— at \$45, \$55, \$65 to \$135

Coats of English and Scotch tweeds, Irish Donegals, Bannockburns, homespuns and shaggy effects of many kinds— at \$35, \$45, \$55 to \$125

Attractive Displays of Tailor-made Silk Suits

Effective new styles in a great variety of fashionable materials—satin de soie, cashmere de soie, Barathea glace, habutai silk, tussah, taffeta glace, silk serge, surah stripes, Pekine, moire and novelty weaves— at \$65, \$75, \$85 and upwards

Silk Coats and Wraps—Of cashmere de soie, satin de soie and double-faced satins, two-toned—in black, navy, royal purple, apple green, tan and other shades; in 22-inch, 30-inch, 36-inch, 45-inch and 50-inch lengths, lined and trimmed to match or of contrasting shades; plain-tailored, lace-trimmed and braid-trimmed— at \$45, \$55, \$65 to \$250 for charming veiled effects.

584-566-583 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

FUR STORAGE

Dry Cold Air.

IMPROVED METHOD.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Established 1820.

Attention is directed to our unusual facilities for storing Furs and Fur lined Garments, Rugs, Robes, etc., against loss or damage by Moth, Fire or Theft. Furs stored at a moderate charge. The Vault is open at all times to the inspection of visitors.

REMODELLING.

Charges for alterations and repairs made during the Summer are materially lower than at other times.

391 Fifth Avenue,

New York.

Telephone 7360 Madison.

Against John R. Considine's Widow. Joseph M. Proskauer, who was appointed referee to hear a suit brought by Mrs. Lulu Considine, widow of John R. Considine, to set aside an instrument by which she had transferred securities owned by her husband to his brother, George F. Considine, filed his report yesterday, holding that George Considine was a partner with his brother not only in the Metropolitan Hotel but in the ownership of stock in the Metropolitan Jockey Club, Dreamland and other corporations. The referee also cleared Henry J. Goldsmith, counsel for George F. Considine, of accusations that

he deceived Mrs. Considine in inducing her to turn over the securities.

Alarm for Missing 14-Year-Old Boy. EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 8.—An alarm has been sent out by the local police for John Duffy, 14 years old, son of William Duffy of 187 West street, this city, who has not been seen or heard from since Monday, when he left home to attend his classes at the Elmwood public school. Young Duffy has dark hair and eyes and is 5 feet in height. He has a birthmark on the right cheek. When last seen he wore a black overcoat and knickerbockers.

Lord & Taylor

Founded 1826

Muslin Underwear

Gowns and Skirts

98c, \$1.25, 1.95, 2.50, 2.95 & 3.45 ea

Voile Gowns

Trimmed with embroidery and ribbon, \$4.95

Combinations

98c, \$1.25, 1.95 & 2.50

Princess Slips

In lawn or batiste, lace trimmed, \$1.85, 2.25, 2.95 & 3.95

Corsets

"Triple Life Augustine Models"

Made especially for Lord & Taylor (guaranteed for six months),

\$1.95, 2.50, 3.95 & 5.50

Values from \$8.00 to \$8.75.

Negligees or House Gowns

In color or white striped voile, Cluny lace trimmed, \$8.75

voile or India silk collar \$6.95

In plain silk, with shawl collar or flowered messaline silk \$5.95

In flowered India silk, with voile sailor collar and cuffs \$4.95

In figured India silk, with large satin collar, fastened at side \$3.95

In white or flowered Swiss, Empire model, lace trimmed \$4.95 & \$5.50

In crepe with satin collar and cuffs \$1.95 & \$2.95

Dressing Sacques

In white voile, with colored voile collar and cuffs \$2.95

In albatross, Val. lace trimmed, box back, open sleeve \$3.95

In dotted Swiss, flowered and white \$1.75 & 1.95

Silk Petticoats and Princess Slips

A Sample Line of Petticoats

Including Messaline, Chiffon Taffeta, Silk Jersey, and fancy silks,

at Manufacturer's Prices

from \$2.95 to 10.50

Princess Slips

In Messaline, accordion plaited and lace trimmed; white and colored,

\$5.95 & 7.95

Infants' & Little Children's Wear

Pique Coats, \$3.95

Cape and cuffs scalloped. Sizes 6 months to 2½ years.

Pongee Reefers, \$3.95

Sailor collar, satin trimmed.

White and Colored Serge Box Reefers

\$5.50

Imported Hand-Made Dresses

6 months to 2½ years.

\$2.50

Domestic Dresses, 65c, 98c & \$1.00

Sizes 6 months to 2½ years.

Boys' Wash Suits

"Special" Colored Russian Suits

Sizes 2 to 6 years.

\$1.25, 1.65 & 1.95

White Russian Suits

Sizes 2 to 6 years.

\$2.50

Colored Sailor Suits

Sizes 6 to 10 years.

\$1.95 & 2.50

Boys' Wash Reefers—Regulation Style

\$3.50, 4.95 & 5.95

[Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 10th St.